Ebert Party's Ascendency in Elections Gives Guarantee of Stability.

BOLSHEVISM IS DEFEATED

Intimate Forecast of Coming Constitutional Assembly to Be Held in Weimar.

By KARL H. WIEGAND.

The national elections in Germany for a Constitutional Assembly at Welmar will practically determine the future form of Government for what passes away as the German Empire. There is little doubt now but that the National Assembly will draft and adopt a constitution that will be the foundation and charter of a German republic That republic will be strongly socialis tic-demogratic or demogratic-socialistic. as you please to view it.

The National Assembly will be dom inated, even if not actually controlled, by the much condemned Majority Soby the much condemned Majority So-agains: approximately \$600,000 paid by cialists, led by the stolid harnessmakes, us to the President and State Governors Priedrich Ebert, who lent stability to the revolution in its most critical me ments; Phillip Scheldemann, the chie spokesman of that wing, formerly reinter; Gustav Noske, editor of the lin during the counter revolution of the Spartacus group led by Liebknecht; Dr. Eduard David, the intellectualist of the group, and Hermann Molken-buhr, former cigarmaker, but for years

a member of the Reichstar By the irony of fate this group, so often called the "Government Social-ists" and the Kalser's tools," against whom the press of the Allies thundered their anathemas, through Scheidemann volced the demand for the abdication of Wilhelm II., took over the provisional

Spartneus revolt has, for the time being. at least, proved a bulwark against Russian Bolshevism. It has become the hope not only of the Germans but of the

Extreme Radicals Disappointed. The elections have given little encouragement to the extreme radicals in all countries, who hoped and believed that Germany would become the second Ecishevik nation. If the elections show anything they prove. first, that the nat-ural conservatism, in the German char-acter and the innate love of law and order of the German mind was not ready for chaos and anarchy despite all

of Germany. He told me of the plans

only road to political freedom for us."
Witting was one of the chief leaders,
not of the socialistic, but of the demo-

When I left Christians in July, 1917

the most influential newspapers in Ger-

the present system must be broken else we will not be free of the yoke."

Both and many others like them have had their wish. With one awoon Kalser, Crown Prince, three other kings and crown princes, and twenty-two other

rulers were swept away. With them also went the annual salary roll of between ten and eleven million dollars, which the German people paid for being ruled, as

Eighteen Political Parties.

There were eighteen distinct politics.

parties in Germany under the old regime

and half as many more currents of political thought but which found no con-crete expression in party organization

Thirteen parties were represented in the

Reichstag. Ten parties had candidates for the National Assembly.

for the Majority Socialists than for any

other party. The majority wing had be-tween 80 and 84 out of the Reichstag

membership of 397. Out of the 433 dele-gates to constitute the National Assem-

bly the Ebert-Scheidemann-David group.

The election showed a larger increase

gratic movement in Germany

so far. the German people have been through; second, that with the thrift natural to them they have not given up the idea that private property is something worth a time coquetting with Liebknecht's Spartacus group. The Conservatives or Junkers, who held 43 seats in the Reichs-A day or two before I left Germany in May, 1917, I took a long walk in the Tiergarten with Privy Councillor Rich-ard Witting, brother of Maximilian Harden and head of the National Bank ag, won only 34 seats in the National Assembly under the name of the National party for the overthrow of Bethmann-Holl-wes, which followed a few weeks later, and declared to me: "We must be de-feated to become free. It sounds ter-rible: it will be for us, but it is the

suffered a loss of three.

The liberal wing of the National Liberal party and the Freisinnize (Free Thinking) party, more often known abroad as the Progressives or Radical Democrats, combined under the name of

the German Democratic party and re-turned 77 members to the Assembly. As the first named party had 43 members in

Suffrage for German Women.

While American suffragists are burnng the species of President Wilson in rent of the White House the German men through Germany's defeat have won a great victory—the right to vote. The woman's suffrage movement in the past has had no great impetus in Gernany. With the exception of among the ocialists there had been no really trong demand for the ballot by German cover. The result of the war has pracmany gave me as a parting greeting. Tell them not to make peace until things break in Germany. The neck of tically thrust it upon them. The Maart of their great gain to the women's

It would be tale to attempt to forecast the salient features of the new German constitution to be drafted in Velmar, the one time liberal intellectal centre and the city of Goethe and chiller. That it will provide for a rethic and not a monarchy seems cerave done. That the German republic blie to-day except Russia we may exect, just as the old monarchic Ger was in many respects more pater-socialistic than any other mon-

Since the Majority Socialists have not an absolute majority it is not improbable that the National Assembly will elect a rovernment composed of the three leadng parties-Socialists, Democrats and Christians, that is, Catholic Centrists.
The Socialists naturally would dominate

with a government.

Viewed from the standpoint of Amer-ca and the Allies, the fact that the Matheir anathemas, through Scheldemann bly the Ebert-Scheldemann-David group, volced the demand for the abdication of that is the majority wing, elected 169, can be regarded as a hopeful sign. It will be regarded as a hopeful sign. It has never been radical and has had no strongest delegation, the Christian Peovaltons with the Bolsheviki. It has not been a party of repudiation and conceaving Germany from the fate of tustofful Centrists. The latter will have fixed on its programme have been on duty off Hamilton and conceaving Germany from the fate of tustofful Centrists. The latter will have fixed on its programme have been on duty off Hamilton and conceaving Germany from the fate of tustofful Centrists. The latter will have fixed on its programme have been on duty off Hamilton and conceaving Germany from the fate of tustofful Centrists. The latter will have fixed on its regarded as a hopeful sign. It will be regarded as a hopeful sign. It has not been radical and has had no Nawrout, R. I. Jan. Nawr selty Socialists dominate the situation,

Reichstag. The cierical party therefore pudiation of national debts nor for consuffered a loss of three.

The liberal wing of the National Lib- aim of Liebknecht and his followers, who wanted to carry out the Bolshevik programme in Germany.

Danger of Chaos Seems Gone Knowing Ebert, Scheidemann and David as I do and having often heard

he first named party had 43 members in their views, a con-he Reichstag and the National Liberals venture on such radical changes as to create financial, economic or industrial 45 their combined strength at Weimar will be no greater than it was in the Reichstag, according to figures received create financial, economic or industrial chaos unless their views have changed radically since I last talked with them. That they will work for a broaking up of some of the large entates in Prussia into smaller holdings and endeavor to The Independent Socialists, led by of some of the Independent Socialists, led by of socialists, led graph and telephone systems, they no doubt will endeavor to extend Govern-ment ownership to other things. Municipal ownership of public service corpora-tions, already common in many German oities, would be given a still greater

The so-called "social laws," providing sick benefits, accident, maternity and old age insurance, will receive much attention. Petroleum, sugar, coffee and tobacco, would become Government

hands of the extreme elements.

A conservative Socialist Government of Germany, even though it is socialistic, has promise of stability and character the Australians. He took another and one with which the Peace Confer- breath, then plunged forward again with ence could make peace.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25 .- Frank O'Shea him off the field. and his son fled to Holland distillusion-zed the German people more quickly International Street Car Men's Union, and effectively than anything else could together with three other labor leaders. was arrested here to-day on charges of

FOUGHT ON UNTIL **WOUNDED THRICE**

North Carolina Private One of Many Tarheels to Get

COOK JOINS IN FIGHTING

Drops Pans and Grabs Rifle When He Hears of His Company's Losses.

The latest citations for the Distinguished Service Cross bristles with acts of individual valor, but no performance

tobacco, would become Government monopolies where they are not aiready that. Coal mining and electric light and power probably will be nationalized under a socialistic regime.

Extreme radicalism has not found ready soil in Germany. The German mind has been too conservative for that. But as revolution came where least expenses the solution of the fighting which was in the thick of the fighting. Ben was a private—he gave his life
of Company A of the 119th Infantry,
which was in the thick of the fighting
at Bellicourt Sentember 29, 1918. The But as revolution came where least ex-pected, so also naturally could extreme suffering, privations, unbearable bur-Boches hit him twice while he was presspected, so also naturally could extreme at Bellicourt September 29, 1918. The suffering, privations, unbearable burdens, unemployment, &c., play into the ing forward with the Yanke and in some Boches hit him twice while he was pressing forward with the Yanks and in some way, while wounded, he got separated from his own crowd and mixed up with the Australians. He took another breath, then plunged forward again with the Ansacs and he kept going until he got a third wound and they had to drag him off the field.

A Cook, but a Here.

O. Bridges, Company D, 120th Infantry, Joneaboro, N. C.; First Sergeant Joseph N. Robertson, Company D, 120th Infantry, Charlotte, N. C.; Sergeant John Guess, Jr., deceased, Company H, 364th Infantry, Edwards, Cal.; Corporal Leslis Allen, Company K, 364th Infantry, Hawthorne, Cal.; Private Remi Verbeke, Company D, 118th Infantry, Climax, Minn.; Private Henry G, Schwer, Company B, Union Head Taken as Conspirator. got a third wound and they had to drag

A Cook, but a Hero

Then there is the story of a cook, was arrested here to-day on charges of Oille R. Link, of Company M of the conspiracy to interfere with interstate 119th. When the regiment went into raffic.

action near St. Souplet October 9, 1918. his company got pretty badly shot up. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment was certified to the State Department to-day by Wyoming and Idaho, making thirty-two States officially heard from. Both were certified by the Governors.

under the steady fire of German machine guns. Green pulled himself together, went after his pal and brought him eafely to shelter, though the Germans concentrated fire on both. His mother, Mrs. J. M. Green of Concord, N. C., will

Col. Henry C. Jewett of the 316th En gineers gets the D. S. C. for extraordi-nary heroism during the Argonne-Meuve offensive. September 25 to October 4, 1918. Assigned to the command of an infantry brigade, Col. Jewett was di-rected to go forward, find his brigade and consolidate his regiments, which had become separated. He crossed territory under terrific fire and pulled his rear regiment to the aid of the regiment in front, which was seriously engaged, thereafter commanding the movements of both regiments in a highly creditable manner. His home is at 1235 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Others Who Get Crosses.

Others to whom crosses are awarded are Sergeant Walter S. Korn, Company G. 120th Infantry, Lintona, Ohio; Corporal Willie Hieson, Company C. 120th Infantry, Rosemary, N. C.; Private James Lake, Company B, 180th Infandry, Kingston, Ky.; Captain John B. Mayh, Jr., 120th Infantry, Stem, N. C.; Private George Riggle, Company D. Private George Riggle, Company D. 120th Infantry, Bellesburg, Ind.; Private D. Bridges, Company D, 120th Infantry

D. 118th Infantry, Climax, Minn.; Private Henry G. Schwer, Company B, 118th Infantry, Falmouth, Ky.; Private William E. Robbins, Company A, 118th Infantry, Wilson, N. C.; Private Deeatur F. Rose, Company K, 118th Infantry, Lunda, N. C.; Private Olite Pope, Company C, 180th Infantry, Durham, N. C.; Private Philip Miller, Company D, 118th Washington, Jan. 25.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment was certified to the State Department to-day over pots and pans, and he couldn't stand it any longer. He dropped his tools, grabbed a rifle and made for the by Wyoming and Idaho, making thirty, two States officially heard from. Both were certified by the Governors.

Indian Bill Passes House.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The annual Indian appropriation bill, carrying \$10.

Son,000, was passed to-day by the House and gent to the Senate.

U-Chasers Back From Halifax.

Newveur, R. L. Jan. 25.—The four United States submatine chasers which have been on duty off Halifax, N. S. arrived here to-day.

The news trickied back to Oilie, busy over pots and pans, and he couldn't stand pans, and he couldn't stand it any longer. He dropped his tools grabbed a rifle and made for the value for the machine gun nests and doing the whole journey in the face of heavy enemy fire. This may be of interest to Oilie's father, Jesse B. Link, of Boise Creek, N. C.

North Carolina gets the majority of honors in the newest list, and the calmiy condensed stories that go with the crosses speak worlds for the value of the Tonge, Company C. 150th Infantry, Durham, N. C.; Private Philip Miller, Company F. 119th Infantry, Mainter, Private Philip Miller, Company P. 119th Infantry, Mainter, Private P

UNDER FIRE SHOWN

Exhibition Represents Work of French Artists Serving at Front.

A unlaus exhibition of war painting by French artists of note, all of them executed at the front and many under fire, is to be given here from February 3 to 18 at the galleries of E. Gimpel and Wildenstein, 647 Fifth avenue. The picwounded or taken prisoner, two of them have been killed and a large number have been decorated for bravery. The exhibition is to be given under the aurpices of the French High Commission

and a committee of patronesses is to organized by Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former American Ambassador to France. All of the paintings are to be sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$2,000 for the benefit of the French soldier artlats. The plotures already have at tracted marked attention in a number of American cities. They have been exhib ited at the Art Inviltute in Chicago, a the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston an Milwaukee, the Albright gallery in Buf falo, the St. Louis City Hall and in con with the War Expositions in

Cleveland, Pittsburg and Cincinnati French artists flocked to the colors by the score at the time of the general mo-bilization in 1914. In addition to those whose age brought them within conscription limits, many of their elders teered for service. The collection to be shown here is made up of the amazing drawings, and paintings of actual warfare made by these men, the most extraordinary of its kind ever brought to gether. The pictures were executed un der conditions which were always diffi-

cult and cometimes terrible.

Many of the sketches were hurrledly

the limit of cost of roads to be built with Federal aid from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a mile is provided by a bill ordered favorably reported to-day by the mittee. Higher costs of ma-

CABLE APPEALS ARE FILED. Supreme Court Asked to Set Early Date for Argument,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Motions were filed in the Supreme Court to-day ask-ing expedition of appears brought by the Commercial Cable and the Commer-cial Pacific Cable companies from the refusal of the Federal District Court in New York to enjoin Postmaster-General Burleson from taking possession of ma-rine cables operated by those companies and merging them with lines controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Com-

"Not only is this litigation of the utmost consequence to the complainants, whose property has been seized, said the companies, proposition that the exercise by the executive department of tures represent the work of ninety artists a power delegated by Congress cannot in any circumstances be questioned, rebreak of the war in 1914. Many were viewed or passed upon by the courts in viewed or passed upon by the courts, is a proposition of the utmost public con-

Arguments probably will be heard at

Police Department Orders

Transfers and Assignments, PATROLMEN

To take effect 12:01 A. M., January 24: From Div. of National Defence (special war roll) to precincts indicated, indefinite leaves of absence are herein revaked John Joseph Burns, 28; Betrain J. Feite, 90.

Temporary Assignment.

Patrick Prady, 18th Proc., to Healquar-ters Div. to degree duty in office of the chief clerk, for I days from 8 A. M., Jan-uary 25.

Assignment Dismissed.

PATROLMAN.

Maurice Stattery, 42d Prec., to 6th insp.
Dis., to duty in front of alleged disorderly
hotels (temporary), from 6 P. M. January 22
The following leave The following leave of absence is au thorized without pay: CAPTAIN

William J. Lahey, 1st Pree, for 1 year, from 12:01 A. M. January 24. The following applications for full pay while on sick report are approved:

Many of the sketches were hurriedly made in the trenches but a few yards from the enemy. Some of the more ambitious compositions were done behind the lines, in hospitals and in German prison camps. Many of the drawings are satirioal, giving ample proof of the Frenchman's flexibility of spirit which never deserts him, even in face of death.

Railway Building Prices soar.

Railway Building Prices soar.

Railway Building Prices soar.

Railway Building Prices soar.

Hailway Building Prices soar.

Railway Building Prices soar.

Hailway Building Prices soar.

Railway Building Prices soar.

Hailway Building Prices soar.

Frederick P. Lander, Traffic Discount December 15, 19 12 noon, December 16, 19 12 noon, December 17, 19 12 noon, December 17, 19 12 noon, December 18, 19 12 noon, December 19, 19 12 noon, December 24, 19 12 noon, December 24

The following resignation is accepted: PATROLMAN.
To take effect 12 1' M. January 25:
Frederick Schwartz, No. 218, 88th Pres

OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION PRESENTS AMAZING HISTORY

Great Britain for most of a century has

had its quota of temperance and pro-hibition societies, striving to introduce national legislation, but of late years more and more effectually thwarted by the attitude of the labor man in politics. Inquor manufacture was restricted in drasticelly as the submarine blockade which resulted in many States of both of the grains for the conservation sections going dry. England early in the war, and more

holding to some extent a balance of his constituents as a champeon the holding to some extent a balance of the constituents as a champeon the power among the factions represented. They were cheerfully ready to throw the power among the plain that a weight of their following against any office holder whom they could not constituent that a factor whom they could not constituent to the factor whom they could not constituent to the factor whom they could not constituent. result in disaster.

Canada Actually Dry.

is practically dry. Americans whose to slake them by stepping across the Northern border. The war fostered sprend of local option laws amor provinces, many of which through license provisions were virtually prohibition measures. Within the last or the protection of Canadian soldiers have made the entire Dominion dry is

largely dried as the result of the exhaustion of her stocks of liquor and her food conservation measures, which as early as 1914 had restricted the production of beer to two-fifths of the former average yearly quantity.

France by an early war measure pro affitted the traffic in absinthe, reputed of all spirituous beverages to be most directly noxious to the drinker. The annual production of wine in France was greatly reduced by devastation of the vineyard region, and huge stores of aging vintages were seized by the Ger mans throughout the occupied provinces Food conservation measures checked the production of some spirituous liquors, the drain of the war on man power crippled the industries producing others, and this went so far that by 1917 the poor man in France who sought strong drink could buy little except synthetic "high wines" imitations. But wine re-mains what it has been for centuries, a necessary of daily life to the French, who have never understood the appeals of the temperance missionaries sent among them from other countries.

Capital Involved \$1,500,000,000.

To-day in the United States the total invested capital put in jeopardy by prohibition is computed to amount to nearly a billion and a half, of which rather more than two-thirds is in distilleries and the remainder in breweries and the domestic wine industries. The stock of liquor on hand at the close of 1918 was estimated worth \$700,000,000. In the last year previous to war conditions the internal revenue from the liquor traffic was about \$280,000,000,000, or nearly half the Government's total raised revenue. Under war conditions this source of national income yielded not far from \$800,000,000.

Besides the liquor business Many corporations the subject \$5,000 persons signed the pledge. He also tried to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal to refuse to hire drinks in distilleries and the remained a half, of which rather more than two-thirds is in distilleries and the remained in distilleries and the remained in the solution in Great Britain and had signal to refuse to hire drinks in the subject. \$5,000 persons signed the pledge. He also tried to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal to the subject. \$5,000 persons signed the pledge. He also tried to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal was considered to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal to the subject. \$5,000 persons signed the pledge. He also tried to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal to the subject. \$5,000 persons signed the pledge. He also tried to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal to the first and the signal to refuse to hire drinks in the subject. \$5,000 persons signed the pledge. He also tried to spread prohibition in Great Britain and had signal to the subject to hire drinks on their trains. Other industrial to in Great Britain and had signal to the subject to the subject to hird the success in gaining converts and forming organizations, but failed to interest legislative hodies. During the subject to hodies. During the subject to hird the subject to hird the subjec To-day in the United States the total

\$3,000,000. The business contributed of alcoholic liquors on board any naval more than \$100,000,000 a year to the incomes of the forty-eight States and their counties and municipalities. In several States the annual State revenue from it was more than \$2,000,000 and in Since 1826, when the cross of gold

making use by advertising of the regu-lar press. Practically every religious denomination has a vice-president on the league's governing board. The league led the prohibition upheavals in the middle West and then in the South the former beginning during the '90s. the latter early in the present century

of the grains for food. A no treat law was passed in 1915 and an abstinence imovement was led by the King, who "swore off" for the duration of the war. First the Assuith and the first the Assuith and the first the Assuith and the first the first the Assuith and the first the first the Assuith and the first the firs whore off" for the duration of the war.

First the Asquith, and later the Lloyd.

George, Ministry felt the national pulse derstood and exploited the rejuctance. George, Ministry felt the national pulse with war prohibition in view, hoping it would benefit the production of war materials. The formidable Labor party, holding to some extent a balance of his constituents as a champion of run. vince and to fasten upon him the stigm

short they were practical rather Canada is not constitutionally, but than emotional campaigners, and where agitation by the latter school had pre-pared the ground they followed with constructive work.

The league was 10 years old when really began its nationwide drive for th objective, which was attained on January 16. Its favorite "good example among the States was Kansas, in which the benefits of dryness to industry and morally were surveyed and expressed by figures that were laid before the peothe march of prohibition legislation

1858 - Maine. 1889—Kansas, 1889—North Dakota. 1907-Oklahoma. 1909-Mississippi. North Carolina.

Tennessee. 1914-West Virginia 1915—Arizona, Alabama. 1916—Virginia, Colorado, Oregon.

Machington, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, South Carolina.

1917—Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, the District of Columbia.

1918 — Michigan, Indiana, New Hempshira, New Mexico, Texas, Alaska, Hawaii, Fiorida, Wyoming,

1919-Montans, Ohio, These are the dates when the States centioned finally went dry within their own boundaries. Iowa and South Da-kota made early dry experiments, and then for some years reconsidered. Alathen for some years reconsidered. Aia-bama took the step tentatively and re-traced it in 1911 before going dry for civil war. In Portland, Me. in 1870, he

Within the fast ten years the probihttion movement has gained great im-petus through the changed attitude of industrial business. Many corporations

Inder war conditions this source of patients and income yielded not far from his office to the movement to the extent of serving grape juice in lieu of wine the "Dirigo State" in the dry movement, as it has in many a national election. Down had no "past" of unrighteousness the introduction for drinking purposes of all kinds. Their instead of all coholid liquors on board any naval a young man he was twice elected ways of Portland, and once to the may naval and once to the may naval and once to the state Legislature. He then began his state Legislature. He then began his

several States the annual State revenue from it was more than \$2,000,000 and in a few it was more than twice that sum. First and foremost of the temperance and prohibition societies now congratuating themselves upon the ratification to the amendment is undoubtedly the Anti-Saloon League, although its age is little over a quarter of a century. It every State. A few years ago he inter-

Continued from First Dags.

Was first founded as a State body in extend himself in a proposal new national life was the travelled as a temperance was taken by the fearly white braidy of very high himself with the was the travelled as a temperance of the was a material was national within and has long been called the greater of the Russian paceantry.

The war measure was taken by the ward was taken by the react curse of the Russian paceantry.

The war measure was taken by the ward was taken by the ward measure was taken by the reactional more in the probabilities present the view exists, but not the alloust present the view exists, but not the submitted that the probabilities present the view exists, but not the submitted was taken by the reactional more in the probabilities present the view exists, but not the word was taken by the reactional more in the probabilities present the view exists, but not the word was taken by the reactional more in the probabilities present the view exists, but not the submitted was taken by the reactional more in the probabilities present the view exists, but not the present the view of the reactional more in the present the view of the reaction of the view of the vie

WM H ANDERSON

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

and his native land. As Gough

sed to tell the story, he took to drink

n his teens and was a sorry case at wenty-five, when a Quaker showed him

he light and began his reformation.

He was a natural popular erator and something of an actor, qualities which

Had 10,000,000 Sign Pledge.

Another famous temperance evan-Another famous temperates Murphy, gelist was the Rev. Francis Murphy,

formed his first temperance reform club. Later Pittsburg became his headquar-ters. There he opened fire in 1878, and

the subject, 45,000 persons signed the piedge. He also tried to spread prohl-

State Legislature. He then began his effort to secure State prohibition legisla-

in that year, after his first speeches

telped his message to get a hearing.

FRANCES E.

FOUNDER OF

THE WOTU

which she toured the country and even

Los Angeles one, at San Francisco one

at Scrunton two, at Pittsburg three, at Philadelphia one and at Cape Breton one. She understood the art of pub-

licity, and whenever she started on a

mashing tour her manager notified the

Cigarettes to Go Next.

The cigarette traffic, now marked for doom by the W. C. T. U., was another of Mrs. Nation's aversions, though she

never went after it with bricks and cut

lery. In 1903 she was put out of White House and fined \$25 for disturbing White House and shed \$25 for disturbing

for her for sending improper matter in the Hatchet through the mails.

On her first visit to New York in Au-

gust, 1901, Mrs. Nation called at Police Headquarters and the saloon of John L. Suilivan, who ducked out when he heard

she was coming. She did no smashing

bold temperance worker had vanished.

or in case of actual discase, also

its class. It had no immediate emula-In 1896 the American Temperance So-

Society came into being. The latter en-

newspapers.

All the famous American evangelists livan-ton at the Northwestern Female have been doughtly form to liquor. The great asset of every gospel mission has school in several middle Western towns, been its record of conversions of habitual returned to a school position in western liquor. The been its record of conversions of habitual returned to a school position in western liquor. The sake stood up in her buggy and light crowd the law had been told the crowd to law had been violated and somebody ought to be prosecuted, herself, or the authority liquid and brought to American form the substitution in liquor. The sake stood up in her buggy and light crowd to law had been violated and somebody ought to be prosecuted, herself, or the authority which suffered the saloons to run. Then the she stood up in her buggy and lold the crowd to law had been violated and somebody ought to be violated and somebody ought to be prosecuted, herself, or the authority which suffered the saloons to run. Then the form the buggy and lot the crowd to law had been violated and somebody ought to be violated and somebody ought to be prosecuted. Herself, and had planned the violated and somebody ought to be violated and somebody ought to be authority which suffered the saloons to run. Then the low had been told the crowd the law had been violated and somebody ought to be violated and somebody ought to be prosecuted. Herself, and had planned the violated and somebody ought to be attention of its efforts by calling national provided in substitute and finally after a very light and the crowd the law had been told the crowd the law had been violated and somebody ought to be alternative.

The salounce for the law ha a factor in organized politics appeared to head their lists with first, the spre-linois. A local temperance party was of woman suffrage, hypnotizing and to organized at about the same time in Michigam. In 1802, in response to a

Did Little Actual Work. heeping interest alice and for agitating from the platform during campaigns the party itself can be credited with comparatively little of the work which has now resulted in the attainment of its object. The first national nominating convention met Fobruary 22, 1872, at Columbus. Ohis and products at Columbus. Ohis and products at 1912 interesting the matter of the matter at the causes, the breath because required with an interesting them. In 1921 about 10 per cent, of the America people lived in dry territory which a greated less than one-fourth of the matter at the causes, the breath because in the matter applied to produce a product and the matter and the It is a curious fact that except for James Black of Pennsylvania and John Russell of Michigan for President and Vice-President respectively. James Black of Pennsylvania and John

great national parties, the prohibition fall Senator Sheppard made the workers were to take matters into their prediction a little more definitely Black and Russell received had included as minor planks woman suffrage, direct popular vote for Frost-dent and Vice-President, a sound currency, the encouragement of immigration and a reduction in transportation rates.

Clay Smith of Kentucky

March 18, Delaware; March 20 S of Mar went to Great Britain. She was jatled tion a twenty-two times; at Wichita three, at rates. Topeka seven, at Kansas City one, at In 1

In 1876 Green Clay Smith of Kentucky and G. T. Stewart of Ohio, heading the party's national ticket, get 9.787 votes. In 1880 Dow, with H. A. Thompson of 24. Arizona; May 26, Georgia: July 5 Ohio for running mate, get 9.878. In 1881 Gov. St. John of Kansas was nominated on a platform which declared for northibition, ignoring any other, issue. Maine, Idaho and Oklahoma; Jacobia of Tennessee; Japania of Tennessee; Ja nated on a platform which declared for prohibition, ignoring any other issue. His personal campaign was energetic and effective. He received 150,525 votes. In 1838 Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey and John A. Brobks of Missouri received 249,954 votes, the platform of that year declaring for woman suffease uniform marriage and divorce laws restriction of immigration, a tariff for revenue only and civil service reform.

In 1892, on a platform which besides most of the older planks included advocacy of anti-monopoly laws, John Ridwell of California and J. B. Cranfil of Texas received 279,710 votes, which was high water mark for the party.

Split on Suffrage and Silver. | have their doubts.

that time. She appeared here in "Ten Nights in a Harroom," and later lectured A split occurred in 1836. The Probli-bitionists of the solid South opposed woman suffrage, and the money issue. drink and eighrettes. She died in 1911, after a period of illness and seclu-sion during which all trace of the former bitionists of the solid South opposed woman sciffage, and the money issue so prominent in that Presidential year caused another cleavager Those who wanted to confine the party to its primary issue were in the majority, and their candidate, Levering, received 131-757 votes. The discenters, running Bently and styling themselves the Laberal party, could muster only 14,000 votes. The first temperance society in the United States was formed in 1808 at Moreau, Sarntoga county, N. Y. Its forty-three members bound themselves not to drink rum, gin, whiskey, wine, or "disdrink rum, gin, whiskey, wine, or "dis-tilled spirite" which means alcohol, apparently, except by advice of a physician ing religious rights involving wine, and

the broad gauge candidate, Dr. S. C. swallow, lost the nomination to the single issue man, John G. Wootley, who ever, Dr. Swallow made the run and received 253,550 votes. In 1904, however, Dr. Swallow made the run and received 258,550 votes. In 1904 and in 1912 the nominee was R. W. Chafin, who received respectively 252,683 and 207,965. public dinners. A 25 cent fine was the penalty for each infraction. The society lasted fourteen years, but is ramembered now chiefly as the historical pioneer of re-

Society came into being. The latter enrolled 100,000 members in twelve months.
A temperance so dety was organized in
Congress among members in 1833.

About 1850 the first great national
wave of temperance agitation was at its
height, and by this time the first of the
large secret orders of abstainers, some of
them later to become worldwide, were
in existence. The Sons of Temperance

10 1912 Chafin made his third President This time the vote cast for
him was 267,928. Chafin was led by
Woodrow Wilson. Taft, Rousevelt and
by the Socialist candidate, Eugene V
belos, who received more than three
times the Prohibition vote. In 1916
J. Frank Hanly of indiana, running with
ira Landrith of Massachusetts, received
in existence. The Sons of Temperance

221,329 yotes.

FEATURE

This does not purport to be an ex-

position of the causes of the prohibitio rlumph, but if they had to be name Michigan. In 1869, in response to a recommendation from the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session at Richmond. Ind., a national convention was called and was held in Chicago in September of that year. The delegates organized the National Prohibition party, the same whose emblem, a fountain has adorned the hallots or the voting machines used in State and national elections ever since.

Bid Little Actual Work. Whatever the causes, the breath 5object. The first national nominat-convention met February 22, 1872, nation's area. At the end of January Columbus, Ohio, and nominated 1919, nine-tenths of the area is dry or

Vice-President respectively.

The "keynote speeches" announced that, having failed to force a pronibition plank upon either of the older as a realization within 1920. Early is: fall Senator Sheppard

Record on the Amendment.

This split persisted into 1900, when be broad gauge candidate to with the result that the rider

ciety was founded in Boston, and in received respectively 252,683 and 207,965 wise have stood viced in the voices. In 1912 Chaffn made his third Presi- ing the end of demobilization

at the end of November last.

Billy Sunday EVANGELIST fighting Demon Rum SER MORRIS SHEPPARD

- of TEXAS WHO -INTRODUCED THE ECHIBITION AMENDM